

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS  
AND THURSDAYS,

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD.

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THE TIMES.

O dear! O dear! I grieve, I grieve,  
For the good old days of Adam and Eve.

The times—the times—I say are getting worse than ever;

The good old way our fathers trod shall grace their children never;

The lonely heath of honest mirth, the traces of the plough

The places of their worshipping, are all forgotten now.

Farewell the farmers honest looks and independent men;

The tassel of the waving corn the blossom of the bean;

The turp top and pumpkin vine, the produce of his soil;

Have given place to the flower pots, and plants of foreign soil.

Farewell the pleasant hushing night its merry after scenes;

When Indian putting smoke beside the giant pot of beans;

When ladies joined the social band, nor once affected fear;

But gave a pretty cheek to kiss for every crimson ear.

Affected modesty was not the test of virtue then,

And few took pains to shun away at sight of ugly men;

For well they knew the purity which woman's life should own.

Depend not on the appearance, but on the heart alone.

Farewell to all the buoyancy and openness of youth,

The confidence of kindly hearts, the consciousness of truth,

The natural tone of sympathy—the language of the heart

Now curbed by fashion's tyranny, or turned aside by art.

Farewell the joyful quilting match the song and merry play,

The whirling of the pewter plate the many paws to play;

The mimic marriage brought about by leaping o'er the broom;

The good old play of bluidman's buff, the laugh that shook the room.

Farewell the days of industry—the time has gilded by,

When pretty hands were prettiest when making pumpkin pie;

When waiting maids were needed not, and mourned bright along

The music of the spinning wheel and milkmaid's careless song.

Ah! days of artless innocence, your dwellers are no more.

And we are turning from the path our father's trod of vice,

The lonely heath of honest mirth the traces of the plough

The places of their worshipping are all forgotten now.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.

We copy the following atrocious and unparalleled murder, committed near Coimbra, from the *Revista* of the 8th of July, as a specimen of depravity under the cloak of religion.—*Butler Rep.*

"At a place thirty inhibited in the vicinity of Coimbra, two individuals lived whose only son, (we shall call him Henry in our history) went abroad at an early age in search of fortune, as he could not expect to meet with it under the roof of his parents. Fifteen years had elapsed since his absence, and during this time no ship arrived from Para without bringing a letter from this excellent son, no one single month passed but the payment of sum he had settled up on his parents was duly remitted to them through the Post Office, by his correspondents in Lisbon; this sum however, was not great, Ferdinand and Isabel (we shall likewise give these names in our history to the old parents) were no longer able to work, old age paralyzed their limbs, and as they were suffering from chronic illness, their wants caused them to be deeply in debt.

They were sitting one night at the corner of their hut, when the sky suddenly darkened; they could see the lightning through the crevices of their hut, and hear the hurricane whistle so hard, that their badly constructed hut was nearly shaken to the ground.—They thought in their humble corner before a miserable light, of addressing the Almighty on so horrid a night with a *pray-er*, praying for relief for those unfor-

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1836.

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nate men, who were at that moment sailing on the ocean, and another for those who were travelling or out on that occasion without being able to find shelter. After performing this devotion they began to tell their beads in the rosary, when they imagined they heard a knock at the door, but the thunder was so loud that they were not sure they heard right; they continued and a double knock followed; which they could distinctly hear. Isabel rose from the seat and asked who was there, without opening the door. "A strayed traveller," was the answer. "Allow me good people, to shelter myself from this storm, I am wet to the skin, and as cold as ice, I beg for an hours hospitality, and I shall afterwards continue my journey."

Isabel looked at Ferdinand with an eye of suspicion; but the old man gave her to understand that he wished her to open the door without delay. The bar was removed, and on the door being opened, a gentleman presented himself begging to be allowed to enter. "We have only these two rooms on the ground floor, said the old man, 'your horse must share the same accommodation.' May God reward you venerable people," said the gentleman and walked in, tied his horse to one of the poles, and the door was bolted again. The gentleman then taking off his hat and cloak, proved to be a well-made, tall, handsome young man. The fuel was already lighted, and good fire made to warm the traveller, and to dry his clothes, and the three sat around it, and no one could have thought such gay conversation as ensued could be consistent with the horrors of so dreadful a night. The young man gave an account of his journey, and how he left Leiria to proceed to Coimbra, where he had never been before. The old pair told him that he was not far from the city, but as it was too late in the night, if he would put up with one night's bad accommodation and lay upon straw, it would be better for him to depart next morning. The thunder storm did not abate, and the traveller willingly accepted their offer. So lively he found the conversation of his venerable hosts, as to continue talking until the cock crew, when they all retired to rest.

The candle continued burning, the young gentleman took off his embroidered jacket, waistcoat, and belt which he carried round his waist, and throwing himself upon a bundle of straw, he fell asleep immediately, overcome with fatigue. Isabel gazed upon him a long while in silence, but what could her arched eyebrows, and the contracted muscles of her face mean? Who can tell? Most likely some hideous thought running across the mind. She came nearer Ferdinand, and muttered these words in low tone, "we are poor and very much in debt." "True," answered the old man, "we shall be forced to pay six moidores within the following three days, and we have no other resource but selling our hut." "How luckily some men are! this lad carries a belt full of gold." If we possess so large a sum we might live in peace all the rest of our life," said the wife. "You are right," was the answer, "but it is late, go and lay down." I am not sleepy," said she, and a profound silence followed, which the old woman interrupted, continuing thus. "Don't you hear him snore? Your spouse is not far off and if—" "Hold your tongue," wretched said Ferdinand, putting his hand to her mouth, "lay down and go to sleep." Very well I shall lay down, was the answer.—She did so, and about half an hour afterwards, listened, and found both her husband and guest were fast asleep.—She rose, removed the candle to the inner room, and stuck it against the wall.

"Roger is well enough," said Mrs Hartwell, "and I shall say nothing against the match now." She did so, and about half an hour afterwards, listened, and found both her husband and guest were fast asleep.—She rose, removed the candle to the inner room, and stuck it against the wall.

"I think, my dear, she is going to marry well," said Squire Hartwell. "Roger will be a great man."

"Yes, yes, husband, I have heard you say a thousand times he would be a great man, but I never saw any prospects of it for my part." Now Anna Minor, in my opinion, does marry well—Mr Trumbull is a lawyer, and may be a Judge."

"And so may Roger."

"Oh, that is impossible. He has never been educated, Mr Hartwell."

"He can educate himself."

"Well neither you nor I shall ever live to see Roger Sherman a Judge."

But they did live to see Roger Sherman a Judge, and a signer, of the declaration of independence.

BLASTING ROCKS.

A portion of rock about three feet square weighing upwards of ten hundred weight, was thrown from the foot of the mountain across the Passaic at Paterson Falls into Forest Garden, on the 4th inst., by the force of gunpowder. According to a communication in the *Paterson Intelligencer*, from T. Crane, the stone was carried not far from 500 feet high. In its descent it came whirling with the greatest velocity, and struck into a hickory tree about six inches in diameter, and shattered it to pieces, like lightning.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Tennessee Sentinel, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THE conductors of the *SENTINEL* congratulate their democratic fellow citizens of Tennessee upon the result of the recent election in this electoral district. The people have spoken at the ballot boxes their determination to adhere to their democratic principles, and to stand by their friends against federalism, nullification, and whiskey in every shape and form. The happy effect which has followed our humble exertions to enlighten the people, stimulate us to a greater effort for the public good; and as a step towards increasing usefulness, we have determined to ENLARGE the *SENTINEL*. Hereafter it will be published on an EXTRA IMPERIAL sheet, with new type, good paper, &c. The rapid extension of our subscription list during the first four months of the publication, induces us to hope for a still further increase of our readers, and we appeal with confidence to our patriotic friends throughout the State to exert themselves to procure subscribers, and lend their influence to extend the sphere of our operations. The recent glorious triumphs of democracy in old Washington, Sullivan and Greene, give the best assurance that the course and principles of the conductors of the *SENTINEL*, are approved by THE PEOPLE, and to them we look for countenance and support. The only souls we claim, are, the good wives and the patronage of our republican fellow-citizens, and we shall be most happy to obey their ORDERS to place names on the subscription list of democratic journals.

TERMS. The *Tennessee Sentinel* will be published every Wednesday, on an extra imperial sheet, at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

JOHNSBOROUGH, Nov. 30, 1836.—79-7f

GIFFORD & SPARKS.

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JOHNSBOROUGH, Nov. 30, 1836.—79-7f

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Woodford County Circuit, Sct 1, September Term, 1836.

Fielding Davis, Grandon, &c., complainants, against John Eaton's heirs, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his coun-

sel and filed his petition herein, and it ap-

pearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-

fendants, Amanda M. Buckingham, Dis Paine,

Emily Eaton, and David Eaton, are not residents

of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to

appear and answer the complaint's bill accord-

ing to law and the rules of this court. It is there-

fore ordered that unless the said non-resident de-

fendants shall appear here on or before the first

day of the next March term of this court, and an-

swer the complainant's bill, the same will be tak-

en for confessed against them. It is further ordered,

that a copy of this order be published in some

authorized newspaper printed in this state for two

months successively." A copy,

At RIDGELEY GREATHOUSE, c. w. c.

Sept 10-79-7f

JACOB HULL.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of HULL & RICE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The settlement of the whole concern, that is, the payment of all monies due from said concern, and the receipt of all debts due to it, will be made by the subscriber, who will continue the business at the old stand on Main-street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel; where he will constantly keep an assortment of GROCERIES of the first quality, and in every variety.

JACOB HULL.

On Saturday, Dec. 10th, Class No. 3, of the Kentucky Lottery will be drawn.

CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars!!

19,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls?

2,000 dolls? 2,000 dolls! 50

1,000 dolls! 20 of 500 dolls!

20 of 300 dolls! 12 of 200

200 dolls! &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10—shares in proportion.

On Saturday, Dec. 17, the Grand Scheme, Class No. 4, of the Kentucky Lottery will be drawn.

CAPITALS.

40,000 Dollars!!

15,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls!

2,000 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 20 of 2,000 dolls! 3 of

1,500 dolls! 2 of 2,000 dolls! 1,200 dolls!

1,000 dolls! 1,200 dolls!

100 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10—shares in proportion.

On Saturday, Dec. 24, Class No. 5, of the Kentucky Lottery will be drawn.

CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars!!

12,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls?

2,000 dolls? 2,000 dolls! 2 of 1,000 dolls!

1,

## SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE

By the packet ship Utica, Pell, arrived on Thursday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th October, we have received Paris papers of the 25th, and Havre of the 26th ult.

The papers contain very little news of interest.

The French money market was easier.

French Funds—Paris, Oct 24—Four per cents. 105.95 a 106. Three per cents. 78.85 a 79.5

EXCHANGE, 24th Oct.—There is to-day a continued and firm rise in the funds. The three per cents went beyond 79, at and below which point they had long fluctuated. Business was very animated. A slight improvement occurred in Spanish Securities.

The Swiss Diet was in session, and had named a committee to consider and report upon the difficulties with France.

M. de Mendizabal, not being able to pay the interest, as it became due, on the foreign debt of Spain, offered instead, orders upon the revenue of Cuba. Some of the French creditors had taken measures to attach Spanish government funds in the hands of the Paris bankers. The French government, it is said, would also insist that M. Mendizabal should preserve good faith with the foreign creditors.

A Paris paper of Oct 22, states, that M. Demetz, a counsellor of the Royal Court, has just received from the Government a mission to the United States, the object of which is to obtain what is the least costly mode of establishing the penitentiary system.—*N Y Advertiser*

PARIS, Oct 24.—A letter from Bucharest, of the 25th September, gives the following interesting details of the evacuation of the fortress of Suliatria by the Russians:—

Orders have arrived for the final and positive evacuation of the fortress of Suliatria, the Russian Commandant Olenitz, caused the necessary preparations to be made. The embarkation of the effect, and hospital stores was carried on with renewed activity; and on the 11th inst. the Pacha Seyd, Pacha of Ruteskock, announced his intention of entering to take possession on the morning of that day. Accordingly about 1 o'clock, the Pacha landed, having come down the Danube. He was received by the staff of the Russian Commander Olenitz and Colonel Bauer, and proceeded up the town, where a house, miserable enough, had been prepared for him. That evening he dined with Colonel Olenitz, and on the 12th, the following day, a review of the Russian troops remaining in garrison took place there, to the number of about 2000. After the review they commenced their embarkation for the opposite side of the Danube. The embarkation lasted the remainder of that day and a part of the 13th. Meantime the Cossacks, about 500 strong, had been drawn from the lines, and took up the position on the outskirts of the town to carry into effect the sanitary precaution which have been adopted by the Russians to prevent contact with those beyond the lines. These Cossacks were the last embarked, and upon their quitting, Colonel Olenitz formally presented the three keys of the fortress to the Pacha, and the necessary papers were then signed and exchanged. The Russian troops performed the quarantine at Calash, and will move on thence by Tokom and Jassy to Bessarabia.

Thus has the much talked of avant poste of the Russians been evacuated, after many difficulties and much severe opposition, which have, however, given way before the firmness of those opposed to Russia and its designs. It was with much pleasure that I perceived the British and French agents in the principalities on the beach Suliatria, waiting the arrival of the Pacha, and I remarked the look of pleasure the Pacha gave on learning who they were. Their presence did not apparently confer an equal pleasure to the Russians, whose civilities on the occasion seemed forced. Messrs Colquhoun and Meimaunt, the agents above alluded to, waited afterwards on the Pacha, and offered him their warm congratulations on the occasion. The present holders of the fortress will have much to do to make the place habitable. The town has been reduced to a wretched state, and wore a most desolate appearance. Every thing that could be carried off has been transported either to Ismail or to the opposite side of the river, where they had been sold by auction. The barracks are sadly dilapidated, and the houses occupied by the officers will need much to be done to them before even the troops can occupy them.

The fortress is at present garrisoned by a detachment of Turkish soldiers from Cutskuk. We are now looking forward with anxiety and patience to the moment when these principalities will also be quit of their troublesome guests. Their absence will have a moral effect upon the country, which cannot but prove beneficial to it, for even the wily intrigues of Russian agents here will lose much of their effect when not backed by a show of military force.

ALGERIA.—A letter from Bona:—On the 9th, Ahmed Bey attacked our camp with 4000 men. Youssouf immediately went to meet the enemy with his own hand. He placed in the rear of his cavalry four small pieces of canon given him by Marshal Clausel, which, when he opened his ranks, threw the enemy into the greatest confusion. Twenty heads have been sent here; and sixty-eight were counted on the soldier's bayonets as they returned to the camp. This was a

brilliant affair and a good beginning. Unfortunately the two squadrons of light cavalry had returned to the camp. On the 8th, 25 men and two officers encountered 300 of Ahmed's infantry in the mountains, and put them to flight after a desperate combat, in which the sabres of our soldiers were all bent by hard fighting. Captain Gallias, who commanded the detachment, signalled himself in a remarkable manner. Such is the good news we received on our arrival.

BONA, Oct 11.—The object of my present letter is to give you some details of the events which have occurred here since the arrival of Gen. Crezel. On the day of his arrival an engagement, unattended by any result, took place at a short distance from the camp. You are aware, as I announced in my last, that the Touaves and Arabs who are hostile to us in our neighborhood, in union with the Kalibes and the Charbonniers. The next day they attacked the workmen at our posts, and the light cavalry who were working at the fountain.—They wounded one and carried off two, whose bodies next day were found with the heads cut off. A detachment of cavalry was immediately sent off in this direction, but the troops allowed themselves to be too much carried away by their ardor, and falling into an ambuscade, were obliged to re-descend under the fire of the enemy. The Mamelukes whom they had seen, upon this abandoned the position occupied by Marechez Vazir, who had been killed the day before by a musket ball. Captain Vallas, already distinguished by his bravery, had, under these circumstances, an opportunity of giving a fresh proof of his intrepidity. It is to his coolness and presence of mind that our safety is due. Surrounded by the Arabs who missed him, alth igh they fired with the points of their muskets almost close to his body, he dispersed them, and rallied his handful of men, after having received three wounds from the yatagan, of which it is hoped he will soon recover.

But all this has only been a prelude to greater events. The day before yesterday the camp Adraan was attacked on three points by three bodies of Arabs, consisting about 1500 or 2000. One of these commanded by Benassez, the Agent of the Bey of Constantine; another by Reschid and Boniacoul; and the third by the Kaifa of Lakel. Joseph sailed out immediately with his troops and artillery and attacked the enemy in the most sudden and vigorous manner. Relying entirely upon himself (being otherwise unsupported) he dispersed them, although he had to engage, one after the other, the three squadrons who had united for the purpose of destroying one camp and carrying off the head of our Bey of Achmer. The combat lasted from 6 in the morning to the same hour in the evening, and finished by the retaking of the camp which had been carried off by the armen tribes, at the moment when the enemy were making preparations to pass the ford of the Seyhouse. This last blow produced complete confusion among the Arabs, and they immediately regained the neighboring mountain, leaving about 100 men killed, 1 prisoner and about 30 horses. They had also about 100 wounded who effected their escape. Our Turkish artillery kept up a constant fire. Our force did not exceed 1900 or 1200 men, and we have only to regret a loss of 2 and a dozen wounded.

Yesterday, General Crezel, with the regiment of light cavalry and all the infantry which he could take away, set out to pursue the enemy, and attacked the camp of Achmer Bey, which it is stated, is at Guelma. We have as yet received no intelligence of the success of the expedition, though we hope that it will this evening return to our camp.

We have received information of the arrival of the 47th regiment, and are waiting for his corps, which has conveyed to its destination in two steamboats and one commercial vessel employed as a transport, on board of which there were camp equipage and camp hospital. We have as yet received no intelligence of the success of the expedition, though we hope that it will this evening return to our camp.

The steamboats leave again this evening to transport fresh troops so as to increase the whole number of those employed in the expedition to 12,000 men.

### SPAIN.

According to accounts received from Cordova, we give the following authentic details of the horrible excesses committed in that town by the Carlists. No distinction, however, was made between the hours of the Christians and the Carlists. The pillage was general. In many houses, nothing was left. The lives of the inhabitants alone were spared. It is, however, proper to state that the authors of the most serious disorders were the peasants of Ste. Marine and St. Laurent.

The pillage commenced after the gates were opened to the rebels. The Carlist Junta levied a forced contribution of 1000 reals on the Counts de Carbriana and de Hocellos, and 5000 on the Marquis de Beni Mugi. This may give an idea of the charges with which others have been aggrieved. The arrests which have been made and the extensive contributions imposed upon the richest inhabitants have been so general, that in the town of Borda, since the rebels have quitted, there are only women, peasants and country people to be seen in the streets. All the rest of the population has been carried off by the rebels. We do not yet know what the Queen's troops are doing. For eight entire days the divisions of Gomez, Cabriera, Quilez, Serrador, Partillos and Orelita, have been reposing themselves and loading themselves with booty here with impunity; although their united

force does not consist of more than 8,000 men. The fort in which the National Guards were entrenched would not have surrendered, if the Carlist chief seeing the useless efforts of the 6 or 7000 men who attacked it, had not brought the wife of Eusebio Jover before the batteries, and stated that she should be put to death if the National Guards did not capitulate. Similar menaces made against the daughters of one of the commanders, determined the defenders of the fort to surrender. All the National Guards taken prisoners were on the 7th conveyed from San Jacinto. We are ignorant of their destination. Since the retreat of the rebels, a junta has been established here to maintain order till the arrival of the Queen's troops.

Letters from Lugo, written by an officer of General Poen's division, confirm what has been said about the forced marches which this division made in pursuit of a Carlist column in march to the Asturias. This band is not satisfied with putting all the young men in requisition, it even recruits women, with a view of obtaining considerable ransom. The peasants come to us to complain of the dreadful excesses which have been committed in their villages. The scene which their devastated state presents is truly heartrending. Our column consisting of a force of 7000 infantry, and 700 cavalry, vigorously pursues the rebels; we are resolved to come up with them, should it be even in hell; there are not more than 4000 of them, and they are only a day's march in advance.

MADRID, Oct 16—Royal Order—Your Excellency—I have communicated to her Majesty the Queen Regent, a report of the commander of the squadron of cavalry at the depot of the regiment of Navarre established at Gaudra, stating that desertion is frequent here, because the magistrates not only refuse to apprehend, but even protect deserters. In consequence, her Majesty the Queen in order to prevent conduct so hurtful to the service, requires from the military chiefs a strict execution of the ordinance on the army, and desires that his resolution should be communicated to the Ministers of the Interior, that he may order the political chiefs of provinces to apply to desertsers the articles of the general ordinance of the army.

A royal decree, dated Oct 12, suppresses the tax levied by the commanders of the order of Knights of Calatrava on the salaries of the domestics attached to their persons.

The Captain General of Old Castle, writes from Leon on the 12th inst., that the rebels were then at Riello; and that, to assist him in his operations, he had placed the province under martial law. The national militia were ready to march on whatever point the Captain General might think proper.

A letter from Victoria of the 11th says—“The headquarters of the army of the north are at present in this town, together with the 1st and 2d divisions. Nothing new has taken place along the enemy's lines.”

SWITZERLAND.—BERNE, Oct. 20—Second sitting of the Diet.—The directory has reported the measures adopted by it and the cantons for the execution of the conclusion with respect to the refugees. This report shews that its execution has in part taken place, there still remains much to be done. Zurich proposed the nomination of commission which should be charged to make a report upon the measure which ought to be adopted. Schwyz made a fine discourse on the inconveniences to which they may be exposed by receiving the refugees. Glarus, which has not yet named its federal representatives, declared it by no means wished to oppose the execution of the conclusion; this state will name its representatives forthwith. St. Gall renewed its protest against the right of the Diet to adopt the conclusion but nevertheless submits to it. Vaud opposed the centralization of the police, as being anti-federal; it adheres to this conviction in the interest of all the cantons; but it has just made had been painful, but it has cheerfully made it for the good of the union. Neufchâtel pertinaciously insisted on the motives which ought to lead to a speedy and complete execution of the conclusion especially on the engagement undertaken in the note addressed to France. Vaud stated that in warmth and perseverance of Neufchâtel, if perceived a doubt as to the good will of the cantons to execute the conclusion. Neufchâtel declared that was by no means its object. Vaud congratulated itself having provoked this categorical declaration.

The nomination of a commission composed of five members was unanimously agreed on.

When the courier left the Burgomaster Hoss had been named at the first ballot; the Burgomaster Bourckhardt at the second.—[L'Helvete.]

BALE.—Campagne.—Oct. 21st. The Commission has its report relative to the affair of the brothers Wahl de Muthhausen. In this affair as in every other, the Duke of Montebello has shown himself to be under the dominion of passion and arrogance; and, far from understanding the duties of his place, he had said to the deputies, “You are an ungrateful people; you owe to France the existence of your canton, and see how you treat the French!” They replied to him that “In our quarrel with the city of Bale, France has given us no assistance either directly or indirectly, nor even the smallest encouragement. Not one of our deputies had spoken to the French Ambassador before the 3d of August.”

After that event he demanded an interview with our Ambassador at Zurich, and he then declared Bole-Campagne had rendered great services to the Swiss

and to the new order of things in general; that the people were attached to their new institutions, and were firmly resolved to defend them; and now we are told that we owe our existence to France! At another time the French Ambassador having reproached the Deputy of Bole-Campagne for his vote in the Diet on the French note, the latter felt himself obliged to tell him, “that he was responsible only to the Council of Canton for his vote in the Diet.” Many other instances of the same kind might be mentioned.—Republican Swiss.

The last Richmond Enquirer has the following just observations on the vote by which Mr. Van Buren has been elevated to the Presidency:—*Globe*.

“We rejoice almost as much in the way in which Mr. Van Buren will be elected, as in his success. He is voted in upon sectional grounds. He is no geographical candidate. His ticket embraces the votes of the extremes of the Union—of Maine as well as Louisiana. He has received votes on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line—on both sides of the Mississippi—on both sides of the Ohio—in the North as well as the South—in the West as well as the East—from the slaveholding as well as the non-slaveholding States. He has been elected by a great majority on political principles, without regard to territorial lines. For the first time, Virginia has voted for a President beyond the Potomac. For the first time, the majority of the Southern States have voted for a Northern Candidate. Virginia stands in the same ranks with her noble neighbor, North Carolina, and Alabama, and Louisiana, and Arkansas, and most probably Mississippi. We hail the signs with pleasure, because they are calculated to knit the Union firmer together, and to dissipate the designs of those who might have looked to the plan of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing is calculated to throw us upon such a scheme, but the one desperate and ultimate alternative, for which the fanatics will be held accountable to their injured and insulted country.”

“With an election conducted on such principles, and consummated in the spirit of the American Union, we hope to see the North animated by a congenial spirit—respecting our civil institutions and our sacred rights—and considering us as brethren of the same common country—entitled not only to the strict justice, but the kindred liberality which alone can bind this Union together. Need we add that we should never have given our vote to Martin Van Buren if we had not calculated upon his manifesting this American spirit—as well as strictly construing the Constitution, and respecting the rights of the States, as well as the Union of the States?”

From the Missouri Courier.

The election has passed almost without observation or comment. The Jackson men relied on their strength, and the whigs were conscious of their weakness, and both parties staid at home, no excitement, no struggle, all passed away in harmony and peace. The aggregate result as far as heard from, are about the same as in August last.

The administration of General Jackson has been sustained by the people of the United States; his measures have resulted in the unexampled prosperity of the country, and the happiness of the people. He entered his administration with debt of fifty-eight millions of dollars, hanging like an incubus over our finances; he leaves it with a surplus in the Treasury of at least a similar amount. Such has been the administration which was to ruin our country, by its extravagance. The Bank which with its vast capital of \$35,000,000, was to sustain our country, its commerce, and power, has been prostrated, its influence and strength annihilated, and the Treasury now contains a capital nearly double to that of the Bank itself. Where are the results predicted by the panic men? They have never been seen nor felt. Our march is onward, defying calculation, and outstripping the imagination.

Such is the universal confidence in the present administration that all parties repose in tranquillity. The people are universally engaged in the improvement of the country, and laying a foundation for the future fortune of their children; men of every class and profession, conscious of the prosperity of every nation, are purchasing land for themselves and their children.

THURSDAY DEPARTMENT,

Dec. 2, 1836.}

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 1st July last, directing that, “during the ensuing recess of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, at the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, and also, the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers,” the undersigned hereby gives public notice, that “the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft,” as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, was, on the 1st instant, \$42, 899, 167 49, and “the amount standing to the credit of the disbursing officers,” as shown by the latest returns received, was \$4,177, 219 38. Of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, the sum of \$43, 822 64 belong to special trusts, and is not applicable to the public service.

LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Concord Daily Patriot of the 22d inst.—(the first and specimen number of

a daily paper, from the Patriot establishment, which is to be issued during the session of the Legislature) contains the message of Gov Hill, transmitted to both Houses on that day. Like every thing from the pen of Gov. Hill, it is able and direct; presenting the several subjects requiring legislative action, in a manner at once clear and concise.

The local affairs of the state, notwithstanding a partial failure of the crops, are represented as in a flourishing condition—every branch of industry yielding even more than the ordinary returns—and requiring little or no aid from legislative regulation. Among the subjects of more general interest noticed in the message, is the disposition of that portion of the revenue which is to be deposited with the State Treasurers, under the late law of Congress. Estimating the sum which will be in the United States treasury, subject to distribution on the 1st of January next, at \$35, 000, 000, the portion to be distributed to New Hampshire will be something more than \$800, 000. Governor H. with an eye to the true intent of the distribution bill, and with a view to retain the share of the State within the reach of the authorities responsible for its repayment, recommends that it be loaned, on undoubted security, and that the interest, which he contends is all that fairly belongs to the State, shall be exclusively applied towards the discharge of the ordinary expenses of Government.

Upon this legislature devolves the choice of a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March next. This, with the formation of the electoral college recently chosen, and the regulation of the assessment of public taxes, being accomplished, there would seem to be nothing unusual, the message concludes, requiring a protracted session.—*Albany Argus*.

From the Buffalo Patriotic & Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 16.

### THE DEDHAM PATRIOT.

This paper comes to us yesterday, filled with good matter. We know of few periodicals of more spirit and talent. We give the following specimen.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF ETHAN ALLEN.—An old gentleman of Vermont has told us an anecdote of Ethan Allen, the revolutionary hero, which we have never seen in print, but which is nevertheless historically true. About forty years since Allen was sued for a note of about one hundred pounds. As it was not convenient for him to pay it he employed Chittenden, the lawyer, to manage the case in Court, and get it over to the next term. When the case came on, Chittenden accordingly appeared, and as the note was signed by a witness who lived at a distance, he got up, and denied the signature, knowing that the witness could not be produced during the session, and he should thus obtain the delay his client wished. The denial of the signature therefore was a mere finesse, and perfectly understood by the Court; but Allen chanced to be in the court house at the time, and he viewed the matter in a more serious light. Rushing up to the bar and clutching his fist, he made the following address:—“Lawyer Chittenden, I did not employ you to come here and tell a barefaced lie! I did sign the note, and I won't deny it, may it please your honors! that's my signature, and that's a good note. I honestly owe the money and mean honestly to pay it. All I want is that your honors should put it over to the next court, and by that time I shall have the cash from Boston, and will pay every farthing of it.” The result was that by consent of parties, the case was continued to the next term. Such were the notions of honesty entertained by a soldier of the olden times, that he could not bear even a fiction of law to deny the obligation of a paper to which his signature was attached.

THE INUENDO REMARKS IN THE LATE PARIS JOURNALS—BARE ASSERTIONS NOT BEING TOLERATED—LEAD ONE TO INFERR THAT THE PRESENT MINISTRY OF LOUIS PHILLIP HAVE ALREADY MADE OVERTURES TO DON CARLOS TO AID HIM. THE FRENCH AUXILIARY LEGION ON THE FRONTIERS, HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THEIR FORMER DUTY; AND ARE LIKELY TO BE SENT TO ALGIERS.

IT IS SCARCELY TO BE DOUBTED THAT LOUIS PHILLIP WILL JOIN THE HOLY ALLIANCE IN RESTORING ABSOLUTISM IN THE SPANISH PENINSULA; AND IT IS NOT UNLIKELY THAT SPAIN WILL MAKE AN ATTEMPT TO RE-UNITE MEXICO AS FORMERLY—UNLESS SANTA ANNA BE LIBERATED IN TIME TO RECOVER HIS FORMER POWER: FOR HE ALONE IS ABLE TO DEFEAT THE MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH PARTY IN MEXICO.—*N. O. Standard*.

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IT IS SCARCE

# LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, ... DEC. 19, 1836.

The meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, advertised to be held on Saturday last, was, in consequence of the inclement weather, adjourned until Monday the 9th January, to take into consideration the propriety of paving the Russell road to Centreville, —when it is hoped all will attend, who feel any interest in the road.

The Legislature of Indiana has elected the Hon. Oliver H. Smith, Whig, Senator of the U. States, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Hon. William Hendricks, Van B. whose term will then expire. Mr. Smith was elected by the Van Buren vote, over Gov. Noble, who was an uncompromising whig, with the assistance of the whig votes. He is expected to act honestly.

*The health of the President.* — Our last Washington City papers were only to the 7th. We have received the Baltimore Republican of the 12th, in which there is no mention made of the health of the President, from which we infer, that he is doing well—the last Globe having stated that he was slowly, though gradually improving.

Since writing the above, we have conversed with a lady who received a letter from Washington only six days since, which states, that General Jackson says, if his physicians would permit him to go out, he would be entirely well in a few days.

*Homicide.* — On Thursday evening last Mr. Owen Combs was stabbed in the corner of the eye, by Richard Muir, in Athens, of which wound he expired on Saturday night. The instrument used was a Saddler's awl.

From Frankfort, we learn that there is a mass of business before the Legislature, but not much of importance fully matured.

Hon. HENRY CLAY was elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by a joint vote of 76 to 54, over Mr. Guthrie of Louisville.

The Convention bill has passed the House of Representatives, and it is thought will become a law.

A bill amending the Charter of the city of Lexington has passed—also a bill for receiving and taking care of the U. States money, or such portion as is allotted by law to Kentucky. This apple of discord, we learn, is likely to perform its office, as there seem to be nearly as many plans for getting clear of the money as there are members. We would advise our legislators to consult the acts of Congress entrusting the money with them, and if these acts are not sufficient, explicitly, to give a glance at the President's Message on that subject.

The Observer & Reporter, after having "attentively read the Message," says

"Indeed it would have been a strange and unaccountable matter, if Andrew Jackson could put forth, a paper, containing views of public policy, which would meet our approbation. We say such a circumstance would partake very much of the character of a *miracle*, because we never yet have seen any thing from him to approve, and we never expect to, with his notions of political economy, and public expediency."

Yet in the same article, that paper thus accords its approbation:

"The exhibit which is made of our Foreign relations shews that our country is again at peace with all the world, that our commerce is in a prosperous condition, and that nothing now threatens our peaceful relations. His views upon the subject of the contest now going on in Texas are not at all exceptionable, and the annunciation of his having ordered the evacuation of Nacogdoches by our troops shews that the right spirit is felt and the true policy pursued by our country in regard to that controversy. Whatever may be the private feelings of the officers of our Government in regard to Texas and Mexico, they should remember that this nation can take no part either by word or deed. So far, therefore, we approve the President's views, and we have no doubt they are dictated by true policy."

The Editor of the Gazette did see the suggestion of the President, that certain Tennessee Volunteers ought to be remunerated by the country, but he did not, like the editors of the Reporter, (for which they have been before charged "see what was not to be seen.") If we understand the Message, the President alludes to the Tennesseeans who volunteered to the Seminole war, and were ordered by the Secretary of War, and not by Gen. Gaines. We are still of the opinion that the Kentuckians should be indemnified; and we cannot but believe, had the President been officially and correctly informed on the subject, he would

have taken some notice of it in his Message. But he has promised other Messages, and we have no fear that the gallant Kentuckians will be neglected.

The Indiana Electors have given their votes for Harrison and Granger, and the Virginia Electors, for Van Buren and Smith. It is now reduced to a certainty, that Van Buren has been elected by a large majority of both the Electors and voters of the United States. Johnson has not received a majority of the Electoral votes; but we believe he has a full majority of individual votes. The Senate of the U. States will consequently have to decide between the veteran Colonel and Mr. Granger. That the result will be favorable to Johnson, we have but little doubt; yet if such should not be the case—if a majority of the Senators should give to New York the Vice President, although, the Kentuckian may have had a majority of the individual voters in the Union, a burst of reprobation, throughout the whole country, similar to that elicited by the election of Mr. Adams, must be the consequence.

From the Charleston Courier of December 5.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Col. RANDALL, late Adjutant and Inspector General of the army in Florida, but who retires from his command on the near approach of the session of the Court of Appeals of Florida, arrived in this city this morning in the steam packet *Dolphin*, from St. Augustine, from whom we are indebted for the following interesting particulars of the movements of the army in that Territory.

Col. RANDALL is the bearer of despatches from Gov. CALL to the Department at Washington.

Friday, November 11th, the army, composed of the Tennessee Brigade, about 950 strong, of about 350 regular troops, 200 Floridians, and the regiment of Creek volunteers of about 600 warriors, marched from Fort Drane in pursuit of the enemy. On the 12th, the army encamped within three miles of the Withlacoochie, and opposite the point where the passage of the river was attempted on the 15th of the preceding month. Preparations were made for forcing a passage on the following morning.

On the next day (15th) the Tennessee Volunteer applied for men, on the point of obtaining the honor of forcing the passage of the stream at the point, where, a month before, the high waters had baffled their attempt; when it being reported that the enemy had retired, they were detached to march and attack on the Negro town to the left, where also an ineffectual effort had been, the month before, made to cross, which had been prevented by the same cause.

The regiment of Creek volunteers, then supported by the greater part of regular troops, the whole under the command of Col. PIERCE, crossed the river with no opposition from the enemy, but at immense danger and peril from the intrinsic difficulties of the passage, as there are members. We would advise our legislators to consult the acts of Congress entrusting the money with them, and if these acts are not sufficient, explicitly, to give a glance at the President's Message on that subject.

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At the beginning of the action, two companies of the 2d regiment and the companies of spies afterwards, were detached to the left, to cut off the retreat of the enemy, but the nature of the country prevented all effectual pursuit. The enemy were surprised to amount to 150 to 200.

Our loss was one killed, and 10 wounded—one mortally.

This was a very gallant affair, in which both officers and men behaved with the utmost spirit and in rapidity.

After bringing off our killed and wounded, the army moved four miles on its route, and encamped.

On the 18th, the Commander-in-Chief, after leaving the wagon train under a strong guard,

marched, at the head of about 550 Tennesseeans, consisting of Colonel Trousdale's regiment, principally footmen, and a part of the 1st regiment, and the companies of spies, all under the immediate command of General ARMSTRONG, into the Wahoo Swamp. About three miles from the camp, they struck into a large Indian trail, which led to the left, through two dense hammocks, and over two creeks, into a large field, surrounded on three sides by hammocks. The enemy, on our approach, were found to have just deserted the position, having set fire to their houses, which were then burning. Evidence of their presence in the hammock in front, was soon discovered, and the line was quickly formed to attack them.

The footmen, under Colonel Trousdale, were formed in open order to charge into the hammock, while the horsemen on the right and left were thrown back to protect the flank, and to most silenced the fire of the enemy, yet the passage was not gained; for all previous attempts to turn or pass it had failed, and its practicability was unascertained; the hostile chiefs were distinctly heard by the friendly Indians encouraging their warriors, with assurances that the whites would not pass it, and appearances all led to the same conclusions.

The officer in command of the troops engaged, decided that the attempt should not be made so late an hour of the day, with an entire ignorance of the country behind, and they accordingly withdrew their men after carrying off the dead and wounded, they retired with out molestation from the enemy, and were then ordered by the commanding General to form in the adjoining field.

In this last affair, our loss was considerable, compared with any previous fight;

besides the heroic MORICE, two of the Creek Indians were killed.

Captain ROSS, of the Maries, commanding a company in the same regiment, was severely wounded in the thigh. Five of the regulars were killed, and seven of them wounded, including Captain MARYLAND.

The Tennesseeans sustained a loss of one killed, and eight wounded.

By far the greatest loss, on our part, was sustained in the last conflict, where our brave troops were, for a long time, engaged in an unequal conflict with the enemy, before their comrades could come to their support, and when, during the whole time, they had to contend against the greatest natural disadvantages of position.

The loss of the enemy was ascertained to be ten left dead on the field from

which they were routed; their loss on

the other side of the stream, cannot of

course be certainly known, but must of

necessary have been great, from the tre

mendous fire poured in upon them so

long, both from front and flanks.

This army may also boast in all

its marches through the country, encoun

tered it was by an immense baggage

train, the enemy, on no occasion, dared

to assault; nor did he, in any instance,

cut off any of its detachments or convoys.

We further learn that the army is now at

Volusia, receiving ample supplies of pro

visions.

Should General JESUP, of whom no

thing had been heard since his arrival at

Tampa, be in a condition to follow up

our blow on the Withlacoochie and Wa

ho, into the very heart of which our

trials will conduct him, the result may

prove decisive. The enemy, weakened,

defeated, and dispirited, can offer no ef

fectual resistance to the fine army com

manded by that able officer.

Gov. CALL's health is yet very feeble,

but he continues to struggle against his

disease, and to sustain himself, in the

midst of the most laborious duties and

trying difficulties. He left Fort Drane

just after his recovery from a dangerous

fever, and soon after had twice to swim

the Withlacoochie, and to encamp in the

Cove without tents, and almost without

fire, in cold rainy weather. His spirit

and zeal for the service sustains him in

the most trying circumstances.

The next day, the 19th, the army

marched to the place appointed for its

junction with the right division under

Col. PIERCE, near Dade's battle ground,

two companies of artillery and the Flori

da footmen, and with the whole wagon

train in search of the enemy, on the

north side of the river, and towards the

Wahoo swamp; both divisions marched

on the 16th; on the 17th about noon a

large party of the enemy was discovered

near the line of march of the main

army, encamped near a hammock. The

first regiment of Tennessee volunteers,

under Colonel BRADFORD, then constitu

ting the regiment, under the immediate

command of General ARMSTRONG, was

instantly detached to attack the enemy,

then distant about 400 yards. The enemy,

though surprised, had time to withdraw

themselves and a portion of their

property into an adjoining hammock &

swamp, where they awaited the approach

of our men, who advanced rapidly to

the encounter. Before the troops could

dismount they were received with a se

vere fire from the enemy; the fire was

promptly returned. The fight was vi

gorously maintained by the enemy firing

from their cover upon our troops, but

upon a charge being ordered and prompt

ly executed by our men, in the most gall

iant manner, the enemy precipitately

fled, leaving twenty dead in the wood,

and all their horses and baggage. Other

dead, and a great number wounded,

were carried off by them during the fight,</p

